

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

WOD. OUR COUNTRY AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: \$5.00 in Advance.

VOL. 2.—NO. 14.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 86.

**WILMINGTON JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY  
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

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Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.  
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## DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Union of Wednesday evening contains the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finance, covering upwards of seven columns of that paper. We make the following simple synopsis of its details from which the general tenor and object of the Report can be fully ascertained. The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.	
From customs,	\$27,538,112 70
From sales of public lands,	2,077,022 30
From miscellaneous sources,	163,998 56
Total receipts,	29,779,133 56
Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1844,	7,857,379 64
Total means,	37,636,513 20
The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to the sum of,	29,968,206 98

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1845, of 7,668,306 22. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846, are as follows:

RECEIPTS, viz:	
From customs, 1st quarter, by actual returns of the collectors,	\$8,861,932 14
For second, third, and fourth quarters, as estimated,	15,638,067 86
Total from customs,	24,500,000 00
From sales of public lands,	2,200,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources,	120,000 00
Total receipts,	26,820,000 00
Add balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1845,	7,658,306 22
Total means as estimated,	34,478,306 22

EXPENDITURES, viz: The annual expenditures for the first quarter ending the 30th June, 1845, amount to the sum of \$8,468,092 41. As appears in detail by accompanying statement B, the estimated expenditures for the public service during the other three quarters, from 1st of October, 1845, to 30th June, 1846, are as follows, viz:

EXPENDITURES, viz:	
Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous purposes,	6,739,211 06
Army proper,	2,694,735 06
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.,	2,246,778 82
Indian department,	1,349,791 94
Pensions,	1,356,656 02
Interest on public debt and treasury notes,	856,976 48
Redemption of the residue of the loan of 1841,	29,300 00
Treasury notes which are yet outstanding, and payable when presented,	687,764 18
Naval establishment,	4,902,845 93
Total,	29,627,051 99

From which deduct total estimated means above stated, \$34,478,306 22. Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1846, of \$4,851,254 32.

Included in the \$29,627,051 99 of estimated expenditures as above enumerated, are the sum of \$1,548,997 for supplying deficiency of revenue for postage, and also \$300,000 for postages of Congress and of executive offices. But this balance (\$4,851,254 32) is subjected to be decreased by such additional appropriations as Congress shall make, to be expended during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1846, and to be altered by the sums which may be presented for payment of the old funded and unfunded debt and old treasury notes.

The estimated receipts, means and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1846, and ending the 30th June, 1847, are as follows, viz:

RECEIPTS.	
From customs for the 4 quarters,	\$22,500,000 00
From sales of public lands,	2,400,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources,	100,000 00
Total revenue,	25,000,000 00
Add estimated balance to be in the treasury on the 1st July, 1845,	4,851,254 32
Total means for the service of the fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1847,	29,851,254 32

EXPENDITURES. The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Postmaster General, viz: The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year, \$1,441,457 46. Permanent and indefinite appropriations, 2,997,915 72. Specific appropriations asked for this year, 21,079,440 49.

Total estimated expenditures, \$25,518,813 25. Which deducted from the total of means above stated, 29,851,254 32. Leaves an estimated balance on the 1st July, 1847, of \$4,332,441 07.

The total estimated expenditures above stated, \$25,518,813 25, is composed of the following particulars:—For civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, \$5,925,292 62; for army proper, \$4,464,358 92; for fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c., \$4,331,809 93; for pensions, \$2,507,100 00; for Indian department, \$2,214,916 18; for naval establishment, \$3,339,390 88; for interest on public debt, \$835,844 72.

The sum of \$121,050 for debt assumed for the cities in the District of Columbia, the sum of 1,000,000 for supplying deficiency in the revenue from postage and \$50,000 for postages for Congress and Executive Department, are included in the sum of \$5,925,292 62, as estimated for the civil list, miscellaneous, &c.

The receipts for the first quarter of this year are less, by \$2,011,885 90, than the receipts of the same quarter last year.

Among the causes of decrease is the progressive diminution of the importation of many highly-protected articles, and the substitution of rival domestic products. For the nine months ending June 30, 1845, since the present tariff, the average of duties upon dutiable imports was equal to 27.84 1-10 per cent; for the year ending June 30, 1844, 39.65 9-10 per cent; and for the year ending June 30, 1845, 29.90 per cent.—showing a great diminution in the average per centage, owing in part to increased importation of some articles bearing the lighter duties, and decreased importation of others bearing the higher duty.

The revenue from ad valorem duties last year exceeded that realized from specific duties, although the average of the ad valorem duties was only 23.67 per cent, and the average of the specific duties 41.30; presenting another strong proof that lower duties increase the revenue. Among the causes tending to augment the revenue, are increased emigration, and the annexation of Texas. The estimates for the expenditures of 1846, are based chiefly upon appropriations made by Congress. The estimated expenditures of 1847 are founded upon data furnished by the several departments, and are less by \$4,108,238 65 than those of the preceding year.

These estimates are submitted in the full conviction that, whenever Congress, guided by an enlightened economy, can diminish the expenditures without injury to the public interest, such retrenchment will be made, so as to lighten the burden of taxation, and hasten the extinguishment of the public debt, reduced on the 1st of October last to \$17,075,445 52.

In suggesting improvements in the revenue laws the following principles have been adopted:

1st. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the government, economically administered.

2nd. That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rates which will yield the largest amount of revenue.

3d. That, below such rate, discrimination may be made, descending in the scale of duties; or, for imperative reasons, the article may be placed in the list of those free from all duty.

4th. That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries.

5th. That all minimums, and all specific duties should be abolished, and ad valorem duties substituted in their place—care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and under-valuation, and to assess the duty upon the actual market value.

6th. That the duties should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section.

No horizontal scale of duties is recommended; because such a scale would be a refusal to discriminate for revenue, and might sink that revenue below the wants of the government. Some articles will yield the largest revenue at duties that would be wholly or partially prohibitory in other cases.

Luxuries, as a general rule, will bear the highest revenue duties; but even some very costly luxuries easily smuggled, will bear but a light duty for revenue, whilst other articles of great bulk and weight, will bear a higher duty for revenue. There is no instance within the knowledge of this department of any horizontal tariff ever having been enacted by any one of the nations of the world. There must be discrimination for revenue, or the burden of taxation must be augmented in order to bring the same amount of money into the treasury. It is difficult, also, to adopt any arbitrary maximum, to which an inflexible adherence must be demanded in all cases.

There are many luxuries which will bear a much higher duty for revenue than 20 per cent; and the only true maximum is that which experience demonstrates will bring, in each case, the largest revenue at the lowest rate of duty. Nor should maximum revenue duties be imposed upon all articles; for this would yield too large an income, and would prevent all discrimination within the revenue standard, and require necessities to be taxed as high as luxuries. But, whilst it is impossible to adopt any horizontal scale of duties, or even any arbitrary maximum, experience proves that, as a general rule, a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem will yield the largest revenue. There are, however, a few exceptions above, as well as many below, this standard.

It is believed that sufficient means can be obtained, at the lowest revenue duties on the articles now subjected to duty; but if Congress desire a larger revenue, it should be procured by taxing the free articles rather than transcend, in any case, the lowest revenue duties. It is thought, however, that, without exceeding the limit in any case, an adequate revenue will still be produced, and permit the addition to the free list of salt and guano.

Salt is a necessary of life, and should be as free from tax as air or water. It is used in large quantities by the farmer and planter; and to the poor, this tax operates most oppressively, not only in the use of the article itself, but as combined with salted provisions.

The duty on cotton-bagging is equivalent to 55.20 per cent ad valorem on the cotton bagging, and to 123.11 per cent on the gunny bag; and yet the whole revenue from these duties has fallen to \$66,064 50. Nearly the entire amount, therefore, of this enormous tax makes no addition to the revenue, but endures to the benefit of about thirty manufacturers. As five-sixths of the cotton crop is exported abroad, the same proportion of the bagging around the bale is exported, and sold abroad at heavy loss, growing out of a deduction for tare. Now, as duties are designed to operate only on the domestic consumption, there ought to be a drawback of the whole duty on cotton bagging re-exported around the bale, on the same principles on which drawbacks are allowed in other cases.

The cotton planting is the great exporting interest, and suffers from the tariff in the double capacity of consumer and exporter. Cotton is the great basis of our foreign exchange, furnishing most of the means to purchase imports and supply the revenue. It is thus the source of two-thirds of the revenue, and of our foreign freight and commerce, upholding our commercial marine and maritime power. It is also a bond of peace with foreign nations, constituting a stronger preventive of war than armies or navies, forts or armaments. If our manufacturers consume 400,000 bales it would cost them \$12,000,000, whilst selling the manufactured fabric for \$84,000,000; and they should be the last to unite in imposing heavy taxes upon that great interest which supplies them with the raw material out of which they realize such immense profits. Accompanying the drawback of the duty on cotton bagging should be the repeal of the duty on foreign cotton, which is inoperative and delusive, and not desired by the domestic producer.

The condition of our foreign relations, it is said, should suspend the reduction of the tariff. No American patriot can desire to arrest our onward career in peace and prosperity; but if, unhappily, such should be the result, it would create an increased necessity for reducing our present high duties, in order to obtain sufficient revenue to meet increased expenditures.

Many of the high imposts are becoming a dead letter, except for the purpose of prohibition, and if not reduced will ultimately compel their advocates to resort to direct taxation to support the government. In the event of war, nearly all the high duties would become prohibitory, from the increased risk and cost of importation.

The whole power to collect taxes, whether direct or indirect, is conferred by the same clause of the constitution. The words are: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises." A direct tax or excise, not for revenue, but for protection, clearly would not be within the legitimate object of taxation; and yet it would be as much so as a duty imposed for a similar purpose. The power is "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises." A duty must be laid only that it may be collected; and, if it is so imposed that it cannot be collected, in whole or in part, it violates the declared object of the granted power. To lay all duties so high that none of them could be collected, would be a prohibitory tariff. If the revenue limit may be exceeded one per cent, it may be exceeded one hundred. If it may be exceeded upon any one article, it may be exceeded on all; and there is no escape from this conclusion, but in contending that Congress may lay duties on all articles so high as to collect no revenue, and operate as a total prohibition.

The constitution declares that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." A tariff bill, it is conceded, can only originate in the House, because it is a bill for raising revenue. That is the only proper object of such a bill. A tariff is a bill to "lay and collect taxes." It is a bill for "raising revenue;" and whenever it departs from that object, in whole or in part, either by total or partial prohibition, it violates the purpose of the granted power.

It is deemed just that taxation, whether direct or indirect, should be as nearly as practicable in proportion to property. If the whole revenue were raised by a tax upon property, the poor, and especially those who live by the wages of labor, would pay but a very small portion of such tax; whereas, by the tariff, the poor, by the consumption of various imports, or of domestic articles enhanced in price by the duties, pay a much larger share of the taxes than if they were collected by an assessment in proportion to property. To counteract, as far as possible, this effect of the tariff, the duties upon luxuries, used almost exclusively by the rich, should be fixed at the highest revenue standard. This would not be discriminating in favor of the poor, however just that might be within the rev-

enue limit, but it would mitigate, as far as practicable, that discrimination against the poor which results from every tariff, by compelling them to pay a larger amount of the taxes than if assessed and collected on all property in proportion to its value. In accordance with these principles, it is believed that the largest practicable portion of the aggregate revenue should be raised by maximum revenue duties upon luxuries, whether grown, produced, or manufactured, at home or abroad.

An appeal has been made to the poor by friends of protection, on the ground that it augments the wages of labor. In reply, it is contended that the wages of labor have not augmented since the tariff of 1842, and that in some cases they have diminished.

Where the number of manufactories is not great, the power of the system to regulate the wages of labor is inconsiderable; but as the profit of capital invested in manufactures is augmented by the protective tariff there is a corresponding increase of power, until the control of such capital over the wages of labor becomes irresistible. In view of the conflicts that result from the exercise of this power, the government, by protective duties arrays itself on the side of the manufacturing system, and, by thus augmenting its wealth and power, soon terminates in its favor the struggle between man and money—between capital and labor. When the tariff of 1842 was enacted, the maximum duty was 20 per cent. By that act, the average of duties on the protected articles was more than doubled. But the wages of labor did not increase in a corresponding ratio, or in any ratio whatever. On the contrary, whilst wages in some cases have diminished, the prices of many articles used by the working classes have greatly appreciated.

A protective tariff is a question regarding the enhancement of the profits of capital. That is its object, and not to augment the wages of labor which would reduce those profits.

The present tariff, says the Secretary, is unjust and unequal, as well in its details as in the principles upon which it is founded. On some articles, the duties are entirely prohibitory, and on others there is a partial prohibition. It discriminates in favor of manufacturers and against agriculture, by imposing many higher duties upon the manufactured fabric than upon the agricultural product out of which it is made.

It discriminates in favor of the manufacturer, and against the mechanic, by many higher duties upon the manufacture, than upon the article made out of it by the mechanic. It discriminates in favor of the manufacturer, and against the merchant, by injurious restrictions upon trade and commerce; and against the ship building and navigating interest, by heavy duties on almost every article used in building or navigating vessels. It discriminates in favor of manufacturers, and against exports, which are as truly the product of American industry as manufactures. It discriminates in favor of the rich, and against the poor by high duties upon nearly all the necessities of life, and by minimums and specific duties, rendering the tax upon the real value much higher on the cheaper than upon the finer article.

Minimums are a fictitious value, assumed by law, instead of the real value; and the operation of all minimums may be illustrated by a single example. Thus: by the tariff of 1842, a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem is levied on all manufactures of cotton; but the law further provides that cotton goods "not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value twenty cents per square yard," shall be valued at twenty cents per square yard. If then, the real value of the cheapest cotton goods is but four cents a square yard, it is placed by the law at the false value of twenty cents per square yard, and the duty levied on the fictitious value—raising it five times higher on the cheap article consumed by the poor, than upon the fine article purchased by the more wealthy. It is shown from actual importation, that an average discrimination is now made against the poor, on cotton goods, of 82 per cent, beyond what the tax would be if assessed on the real value. The specific duty operates in like manner against the poor, as shown by the article of salt, the discrimination being 64 per cent against the cheap, and in favor of the finer article; and this, to a greater or less extent, is the effect of all specific duties. If any discrimination should be made, if should be the reverse of the specific duty, and of the minimum principle, by establishing a maximum standard, above which value the duty on the finer articles should be higher, and below which they should be lower on the cheaper article.

The tax upon the actual value is the most equal, and can only be accomplished by ad valorem duties. It is stated that at least two thirds of the taxes imposed by the present tariff are paid, not into the treasury, but to the protected classes; or in numbers it is set down that the tax collected by the tariff is not only the 27 millions of duties paid on imports, but 54 millions in addition in enhanced prices of the protected domestic articles. In illustrating this position, it is argued that the duty is not paid by the foreign producer, but by the consumer; and that the duty constitutes a part of the price as the cost of production.

If it be true that when a duty of forty per cent is imposed by our tariff, the foreign producer first deducts the duty from the previous price on the sale to our merchant, it must be equally true with a duty of one hundred per cent, which is exactly equal to the previous price, and, when deducted, would reduce the price to nothing.

The occasional fall in price of some articles after a tariff, is no proof that this was the effect of the tariff; because, from improved machinery, diminished prices of the raw material, or other causes, prices may fall even after a tariff, but they would in such cases have fallen much more but for the tariff. The truest comparison is between the present price of the same article at home and abroad; and to the extent that the price is lower in the foreign market than in our own, the duty, if equal to that difference must to that extent enhance the price, and in the same ratio with the lower duty.

The difference in the price at home and abroad is generally about equal to the difference in the cost of production, and presents, in a series of years, the surest measure of the effect of the duty—the enhancement in price being equal to that difference if the duty be higher than that difference or equal to it, or if the duty be lower, then the enhancement is equal to the duty; and if the article is produced, like cotton, more cheaply here than abroad, the duty is inoperative.

Legislation for classes is against the doctrine of equal rights, and repugnant to the spirit of our free institutions, and, it is apprehended by many, may become but another form for privileged orders, under the name of protection, instead of privilege—indicated here not by rank or title, but by profits and dividends, extracted from the many, by taxes upon them, for the benefit of the few. No prejudice is felt by the Secretary of the Treasury against manufacturers. His opposition is to the protective system, and not to classes or individuals. Under revenue duties, it is believed, they would still receive a reasonable profit—equal to that realized by those engaged in other pursuits; and it is thought they should desire no more, at least through the agency of governmental power. Equal rights and profits, so far as laws are made, best conform to the principles upon which the constitution was founded, and with an undeviating regard to which all its functions should be exercised—looking to the whole country, and not to classes or sections.

The Secretary answers the argument of the countervailing effect of our own, upon foreign tariffs. Soil, climate, and other causes, vary very much, in different countries, the pursuits which are most profitable in each; and the prosperity of all of them will be best promoted by leaving them, unrestricted by legislation, to exchange with each other those fabrics and products which they severally raise most cheaply. This is clearly illustrated by the perfect free trade which exists among all the States of the Union, and by the acknowledged fact that any one of these States would be injured by imposing duties upon the products of the others. It is generally conceded that reciprocal free trade among nations would best advance the interest of all. But it is contended that we must meet the tariffs of other nations by countervailing restrictions. He proceeds to shew, that the manufacturers who urge this argument are not the party injured by these tariffs, but the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and navigation; and that, injured as these interests may be by foreign tariffs, they ask no countervailing tariffs at home to increase the injury.

By countervailing restrictions, he contends, we injure our own fellow-citizens much more than the foreign nation at whom we purpose to aim their force; and, in the conflict of opposing tariffs, we sacrifice our own commerce, agriculture, and navigation. Let our commerce be as free as our political institutions. Let us, with revenue duties only, open our ports to all the world, and nation after nation will soon follow our example. If we reduce our tariff, the party opposed to the corn laws of England would soon prevail and admit all our agricultural products at all times freely into her ports, in exchange for her exports. And if England would now repeal her duties upon our wheat, flour, Indian corn, and other agricultural products, our own restrictive system would certainly be doomed to overthrow.

A long argument follows, shewing the ill effects of a high tariff upon our agricultural interests, the benefits of reciprocity, opening foreign markets to our products, and so forth, succeeded by a recapitulation of the foregoing system, with an illustration of the loss of our trade in foreign exports for the want of it.

The favorable effect of the bill allowing



a drawback of our duties on foreign exports carried through our ports to Canada is shown, and an extension of the system recommended, so as to permit the exportation of Canada goods in transit through our own ports to foreign countries. A reduction and graduation of the price of public lands unsaleable at present rates, in favor of settlers and cultivators, is recommended as one of the means of increasing the revenue. It is shown that such reduction of the price in favor of the settlers would increase the wages of labor.

The Secretary recommends the establishment of a constitutional treasury, destitute of power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper, but to be confined exclusively to the use of gold and silver; and in connection with this, he suggests the location of a branch of the mint at New York, as a place of safe keeping for the very large amount of revenue collected there. It would also serve to increase the coinage by the re-coining of foreign gold and silver, large quantities of which are brought into this city by immigrants and otherwise, and also paid for duties and constituting a considerable portion of the revenue. The foreign coins do not circulate in the way of business, but if thus passed through the mint, they would go to swell the amount of federal coin, or constitutional currency in circulation, and reduce the amount of paper. A considerable amount of foreign gold coin has, during the present year, under the directions of this department, been converted into American gold coin; but the process would be much more rapid if aided by the organization of the constitutional treasury, and the establishment of a branch of the mint at the great commercial emporium of the Union. With the mint and the branch mints as depositories, the sum remaining in the hands of other receivers of public monies, whether of lands or customs, would be inconceivable, and the government could be readily protected from all losses of such sums by adequate bonds, and the power, by law, to convict and punish as criminal all who embezzle the public monies. It is believed, under such a system, that no defaults would take place, and that the public monies would be safely kept and disbursed in gold and silver.

The Secretary then proceeds thus: This government is made by the constitution, the guardian of a special currency. That currency can only be coined, and its value regulated, by this government. It is one of the first duties to supply such a currency, by an efficient mint, and by general regulations of the coinage; but in vain will it attempt to perform that duty, if, when coin is made or regulated in value, this government dispenses with its use, and expels it from circulation, or drives it out of the country, by substituting the paper of banks in all the transactions of the government.

There is nothing which will advance so surely the prosperity of the country, as an adequate supply of specie, diffused throughout every portion of the Union, and constituting, to a great extent, the ordinary circulation everywhere among the people. It is a currency that will never break nor fail; it will neither expand nor contract beyond the legitimate business of the country; it will lead to no extravagant speculations at one time, to be followed by certain depression at another; nor will labor ever be robbed of its reward by the depreciation of such currency. There is no danger that we shall have too much gold and silver in actual circulation, or too small an amount of bank paper, or that any injury ever will be inflicted upon the business of the country, by a diminution of the circulation of the paper of banks, and the substitution in its place, to that extent, of gold and silver. Even their most ardent advocates must admit that banks are subject to periodical expansions and contractions, and that this evil would be increased by giving them the funds of the government to loan, and by receiving and disbursing nothing but their paper.

It is believed that the permanent interest of every class of the people will be advanced by the establishment of the constitutional treasury, and that the manufacturers especially will derive great benefits from its adoption. It will give stability to all their operations, and insure them, to a great extent, against those fluctuations, expansions, and contractions of the currency so prejudicial to their interests. By guarding against inflations of the currency, it will have a tendency to check periodical excesses of foreign importations purchased in fact upon credit, while loans from banks, or dangerous enlargements of their business, and excessive issues of their paper, will be greatly diminished. Whilst a sound and stable currency guards the manufacturer against excessive importations from abroad, it protects him from disasters at home, and from those ruinous revolutions in which so many thousands are reduced to bankruptcy. The tariff, if followed, as in the absence of adequate checks it certainly soon will be, by an inflated currency, whilst it thus enhances the expenses of manufacturing at home, will speedily and certainly raise prices up to the whole amount of the duty, so as to repeal the operation of that duty in favor of the manufacturer, and enable the foreign importer again to flood the market, at the enhanced prices arising from an inflated currency. But soon the revolution comes, and all are overwhelmed in a common ruin. The currency is reduced below the wants of the country, by a sudden and ruinous contraction; and the labor and industry of years are required to repair the mischief. Stability, both in the tariff and the currency, is what the manu-

facturer should most desire. Let the tariff be permanently adjusted, by a return to reasonable and moderate revenue duties—which, even when imposed truly and in good faith for that purpose, will yield sufficient advantage to afford reasonable profits; and let this permanent system (and none other can be permanent), be established, and accompanied by a stable currency—and the manufacturer, in a series of years, will derive the greatest benefits from the system. The present system cannot be permanent. It is too unequal and unjust—too exorbitant and oppressive, and too clearly in conflict with the fundamental principles of the constitution. If the manufacturer thinks that this system can be permanent, let him look to the constant changes which have attended attempts to establish and continue a protective tariff. The first tariff was based in part upon the principle of very moderate protection to domestic manufactures; and the result has been as appears by the table hereto annexed, that the tariff has been changed and modified thirty times since that period—being more than once, on an average, for every Congress since the government was founded; and one of these tariffs was in itself a system of successive annual changes, operating through a period of ten years. Of these changes, fourteen have been general, and sixteen special. From 1816 onward these changes have been most frequent; and it is vain to expect permanency from any thing but a revenue tariff. Stability is what the manufacturer should desire, and especially that that question should be taken out of the arena of politics, by a just and permanent settlement.

Reference is made to certain accompanying tables illustrative of the effects of the tariff, and to an abstract of all deemed useful in certain replies to two circulars issued in order to obtain information necessary to the preparation of plans for improving and increasing the revenue, ordered by Congress. Some answers, says the Secretary, have been received, from friends as well as opponents, of the tariff; but the Secretary regrets that the manufacturers, with very few exceptions, have declined answering these questions, or communicating any information as regards their profits and surplus, or in relation to the wages of labor.

The coast survey is rapidly progressing—having been extended eastward to the eastern coast of Massachusetts, and southward nearly to the dividing line of Maryland and Virginia, on the Chesapeake. Two new centres of operation have been opened, in North Carolina, and on the Gulf of Mexico, from which the work may be spread until the parts unite. Important positions for forts, navy yards, harbors, and light houses present themselves along this interesting portion of the coast of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and the islands guarding the interior channel between Mobile and New Orleans. Great economy exists in the administration of the fund appropriated for the coast survey; and every effort is made by the superintendent to press the work onward to a completion. Three charts resulting from the survey have been published within the past year, and five more are nearly ready for publication. Great attention has been given to the very important subject of our light-house system. The various improvements suggested by experience at home or abroad are all being fully and carefully investigated, and a report, it is believed, will be ready during the present session of Congress. From the Chesapeake to the Cape of Florida, and thence westward, our coast is badly lighted, as well as the great lakes of the north and west; and numerous wrecks, often accompanied with loss of life and property, seem to require the interposition of Congress.

Such portion of the charts of the exploring expedition as were placed under the charge of this department were distributed for the benefit of our whale ships. These valuable charts embrace the survey of many hitherto almost unexplored regions and islands of the Pacific, as well as a part of the coast of Oregon, and must be eminently useful for many purposes, but especially to our seamen and merchants engaged in the whale fishery.

Several reports, embracing one on statistics, and one on banks and the currency, ordered by Congress, are noticed as in preparation, and to be presented as early as practicable in the session; after which the present report concludes thus:—

In presenting his annual report, in obedience to the law, the Secretary of the Treasury submits his views with undissimulated diffidence—consoled by the reflection that all his errors of judgment will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the two houses of Congress, guided and directed by that overruling Providence which has blessed the unexampled progress of this great and happy Union.

R. J. WALKER,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Pride.—Amid the stories of starvation at Perth, the following is even more pathetic than the rest. A nobleman of rank and wealth, who had just been giving audience to a petitioner, missed his gold snuff box. He had the visitor brought back, but seeing how well he was dressed felt reluctant to search him. But at the mere mention of such a thing, the man turned so pale, that it was taken as a sign of guilt, and the examination made. But then, the cause of his paleness was found to be that he had only an old ragged shirt on beneath his good clothes, and that the poor gentleman had hired or borrowed the suit, leaving his family starving in a cellar while he pleaded the suit that he might perchance, bring them bread.—The snuff box had fallen behind the sofa-pillow.

## WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 19, 1845.

In order to give the hands in our office an opportunity of visiting their relatives and friends during the Christmas holidays, the Journal will be issued on next Thursday morning, when the "Devil" will be found amongst his friends with a peculiar effusion, prepared for the occasion by—

Our advertising friends will please hand in their advertisements by 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning next.

Have you appointed Delegates?—The 8th of January is rapidly approaching. There is no time to be lost. We would respectfully urge upon those counties which have not yet appointed Delegates, to do so forthwith. But a few weeks intervene and it is essential that all the counties should be represented. We would earnestly call upon our friends to bestir themselves. There is still time to call meetings and appoint Delegates. Will not the various counties in this district do so?

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—We publish in this day's Journal, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in a somewhat condensed form. We give the most important portions of this able document. Volumes have been written on the subject of the tariff, by men of all capacities, but we do not know that we have ever seen the question as ably discussed, as in this state paper of Mr. Walker. We commend to our readers its careful perusal. It will amply repay the time and trouble, to use a common phrase.

The Weather.—Country Produce.—During the last ten or twelve days, the weather has been extremely unpleasant. Immense quantities of rain have fallen during that time. A rise, as our country friends term it, in the creeks and rivers, has been the consequence. This is very desirable at all times to the makers of Timber and Naval Stores. It is particularly so at present. For we have had no freshet in most of the navigable streams for months past. Very large quantities of produce have come down in consequence, particularly Naval Stores. We have heard it estimated by gentlemen conversant with the business of the place, that there has been about \$150,000 to \$200,000 paid for Timber and Turpentine alone, within the last fortnight. This large sum, too, will all go into some three or four counties. What is singular, the price has kept up, notwithstanding these large supplies. The Pine tree has proved a gold mine to our country friends, this season.

Mail Irregularities.—Owing to bad weather, and other causes, of which we are not informed, the failures in the Mail have been more numerous during the present month than in any anterior period of the same length, since we have been in Wilmington. Indeed "no Northern mail," has become quite a familiar answer at the Post-office, for the last fortnight.

### THE ASPECT OF OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

If we are to give credit to some of our exchanges, the present aspect of our foreign relations is any thing but indicative of continued peace. Our whig contemporaries tell us that war with England is not only probable, but almost certain. That the ground which President Polk originally assumed on the Oregon question in his inaugural in March last, and his bold and fearless retention of that ground, in the Message which he has just communicated to Congress, will almost necessarily precipitate us into a war with the self-styled mistress of the seas. We must confess, we view this matter in a far different light. During the campaign of 1844, the Oregon question entered largely into the discussions of the day. Public sentiment had been deeply aroused on the subject. It had been declaimed upon from the stump; it had been written upon in almost every press. Under these circumstances, when Mr. Polk addressed the assembled multitude on the day of his inauguration, in accordance with time honored usage, he was literally compelled, in giving his views on the great questions which agitated the public mind, to speak of Oregon. He did so; and having examined the question thoroughly, he gave it as his opinion, that our title to that vast region lying beyond the Rocky Mountains, was good against the world. In this broad assertion, as it was called, Mr. Polk did nothing more than to assert the truth, as well as to give utterance to the sentiments of the nation of freemen who form his constituency. At this avowal, however, of the President, the British Ministry took offence, and on their part, asserted that England's title to the same territory was equally clear and unquestionable. Thus the matter has stood for months, if we leave out of the account the discussions of the press on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, was charged with powers to negotiate on this vexed question, and accordingly, as will be seen from the summary of the negotiation, which will be found in another portion of to-day's paper, the question was discussed during the last summer, between the British Minister and our Secretary of State, Mr. Calhoun, and subsequently Mr. Buchanan. Although still clearly of the opinion that our title to the whole of the territory was good, still, in deference to what had been already done by the cabinets of Mr. Monroe, in 1824, and of Mr. Adams, in 1826, in offering the 49th degree as a compromise, the President thought it his duty again to repeat the same proposition. Thus exhibiting a willingness to settle the matter in a manner which the whole civilized world must pronounce even more than fair and equitable towards England. This compromise has been rejected by the British Minister. Mr. Packenham's proposition to run a line from the 49th parallel on the Rocky Mountains, till it intersected the north-east branch of the Columbia river, thence down the centre of that stream to the ocean, was promptly and peremptorily rejected by Mr. Polk; and in this rejection we think every American citizen will cordially concur. This British proposition would give to England eight degrees and forty minutes on the Pacific,

and to the United States only four degrees,

besides giving to England the free navigation of the Columbia. What American would be willing to basely concede this lion's share of the Oregon, to the grasping power of England? We cannot conceive that there is one man in America who would, for a moment, listen to such a proposition. Mr. Polk has with drawn all propositions, and asserted our title to the whole of the territory. He now leaves it in the hands of Congress to say what course this country will pursue in the matter. We recommend that the year's notice shall be given, and that the jurisdiction of the United States be extended over our citizens who have settled on the banks of the Columbia. This being the actual state of affairs, what are the consequences which are likely to grow out of them, is the question to which every one desires an answer. We do not, for our own part, apprehend that war will be the result; even should Congress, as we think it will, conclude to give the year's notice. The proposition of our government to make the 49th degree the dividing line, must be looked upon by the whole civilized world as liberal and generous, in the extreme; and we feel confident that England will come to the same way of thinking when she views the question maturely. At any rate we think she will not fight for any more; should her grasping disposition, however, impel her to insist upon her last proposition, the mouth of the Columbia, we conceive that it will be the imperative duty of every American to resist it, even should war be the consequence. Our interest, our honor, and our national character, are all involved in the question, and we, for one, hold the doctrine that these must and shall be preserved, be the cost what it may. Shall we permit England to carve out for herself just such a portion of our own territory as her grasping disposition may choose to select, and stand cringing by and accept the residue, more as a boon than as our right? We think there is not a man in the United States who will not say, no. What then is to be done? Since Mr. Polk and his cabinet have had charge of this question, they have done all they possibly could, honorably, to arrange the matter; they have offered what we all must look upon as a fair compromise. In a word, they have done all they could for peace. Should war be the consequence, it will be the fault of England, and every man within our borders will, as in times of yore, buckle on his armor, to meet our old foe. But we do not much apprehend war. England would have entirely too much to loose by the game. Pull well she knows that her other possessions would, to say the least of it, be in imminent danger of being forever severed from her dominions. Besides a recurrence to our past contests, both by land and by sea, will not afford her much encouragement for the future. The firmness which the President has already exhibited, and which, no doubt, will be sustained and affirmed by Congress, will demonstrate to that haughty power, that however she may brow beat and dictate to the minor States of Europe, such a course will avail her nothing with the United States. Viewing the whole question calmly, we do not think that war will grow out of it.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Little has been doing in this body up to last dates. Our Washington papers have failed during the last four or five days; why, we cannot tell. In another column of to-day's Journal we give the Standing Committees of the House and the Chairmen of the various Committees of the Senate. We have not seen the other members of these latter committees, mentioned in our exchanges. It will be seen that our distinguished Senator, Mr. Haywood, occupies the same place that he did during the last session of Congress. The committee on foreign affairs in the Senate, is undoubtedly, the most important one in that body, under existing circumstances. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, who has been elected to fill this important position, is an able and a fearless man, and we have every confidence that he will perform the important duties assigned to him with ability and fidelity. But we must confess that we had much sooner see John C. Calhoun at the head of this important committee, than Mr. Allen. And we will further say, that we are somewhat disappointed in not seeing him called to preside over this important committee. There is no man in the Union more competent, indeed, we had almost said, so competent, to take a calm, American view of our foreign relations, at the present juncture, as Mr. Calhoun.

Resolutions for the admission of Texas have been already submitted to both houses of Congress, and we have no doubt that they will be passed without much debate. Some petitions have been presented from the New England States, against her admission as a slave-holding State, but they are signed but by a very few. The various subjects in the President's Message, have been referred to appropriate committees. As yet, however, the great contest has not come on, on any of the great questions. We presume nothing of much importance will be done till after the Christmas holidays.

The Hon. William Smith has been elected Governor of Virginia, by the Legislature now in session.

The Independent Treasury.—Mr. Polk recommends the establishment of an Independent Treasury, where the money of the people can be kept by their own officers—received and disbursed as they may order it. And well does he remark, that if the people of the United States are not competent to devise a mode of keeping the funds of the national treasury; if they cannot appoint officers to take care of it—to superintend its disbursement without the aid of banking corporations, then they may as well admit at once that they are incapable of governing themselves. A constitutional treasury, separated entirely from the banks, is what we want, and we have no doubt but that the present Congress will erect such a one.

The Supreme Court of N. C. will meet at Raleigh on the 30th inst. Its session usually continues from 11 to 12 weeks.

and to the United States only four degrees, besides giving to England the free navigation of the Columbia. What American would be willing to basely concede this lion's share of the Oregon, to the grasping power of England? We cannot conceive that there is one man in America who would, for a moment, listen to such a proposition. Mr. Polk has with drawn all propositions, and asserted our title to the whole of the territory. He now leaves it in the hands of Congress to say what course this country will pursue in the matter. We recommend that the year's notice shall be given, and that the jurisdiction of the United States be extended over our citizens who have settled on the banks of the Columbia. This being the actual state of affairs, what are the consequences which are likely to grow out of them, is the question to which every one desires an answer. We do not, for our own part, apprehend that war will be the result; even should Congress, as we think it will, conclude to give the year's notice. The proposition of our government to make the 49th degree the dividing line, must be looked upon by the whole civilized world as liberal and generous, in the extreme; and we feel confident that England will come to the same way of thinking when she views the question maturely. At any rate we think she will not fight for any more; should her grasping disposition, however, impel her to insist upon her last proposition, the mouth of the Columbia, we conceive that it will be the imperative duty of every American to resist it, even should war be the consequence. Our interest, our honor, and our national character, are all involved in the question, and we, for one, hold the doctrine that these must and shall be preserved, be the cost what it may. Shall we permit England to carve out for herself just such a portion of our own territory as her grasping disposition may choose to select, and stand cringing by and accept the residue, more as a boon than as our right? We think there is not a man in the United States who will not say, no. What then is to be done? Since Mr. Polk and his cabinet have had charge of this question, they have done all they possibly could, honorably, to arrange the matter; they have offered what we all must look upon as a fair compromise. In a word, they have done all they could for peace. Should war be the consequence, it will be the fault of England, and every man within our borders will, as in times of yore, buckle on his armor, to meet our old foe. But we do not much apprehend war. England would have entirely too much to loose by the game. Pull well she knows that her other possessions would, to say the least of it, be in imminent danger of being forever severed from her dominions. Besides a recurrence to our past contests, both by land and by sea, will not afford her much encouragement for the future. The firmness which the President has already exhibited, and which, no doubt, will be sustained and affirmed by Congress, will demonstrate to that haughty power, that however she may brow beat and dictate to the minor States of Europe, such a course will avail her nothing with the United States. Viewing the whole question calmly, we do not think that war will grow out of it.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the proceedings, to-day, did not possess any special interest, aside from the presentation of a very important memorial from the provisional government recently organized in the Oregon territory. We give, in our report, a copy of this singularly interesting document. It will be read with intense satisfaction by all the friends of human progress and free American institutions. Calm and dignified in its tone—presenting a clear and intelligible view of the present condition and prospects of our fellow-citizens in that distant region of the mighty West—it cannot fail to excite in a high degree the sympathy and regard of all true men throughout the republic. With these pioneers of freedom on the shores of the Pacific, from whom this message of fraternal affection has come, we need not fear for the future growth of that spirit of liberty which already begins to produce such fruits.

The election of committees and officers of the Senate was postponed till to-morrow.

The Hon. Messrs. Dickinson, Berrien, Barrow, and Pennybacker, appeared in their seats to-day.

In the House there was an animated debate on the reference of a memorial presented by Mr. Brockenbrough, protesting against the return and election of Mr. Cabell, as representative from Florida. Messrs. Hunter, G. Davis, J. R. Ingersoll, G. S. Houston, Bayly, and others, took part in the debate, the turning point of which was the propriety of referring the memorial to the committee, with instructions to report, in the first instance, on the legality of the election return, and then to proceed to an examination of the vote. The resolution, which was offered by Mr. Hunter, was very ably sustained by Mr. T. H. Bayly, who showed, in a conclusive manner, by statement of the facts, that Mr. Brockenbrough had received the majority of votes, and that the certificate of the returning officer was invalid, inasmuch as he had disregarded the law, in refusing to account for votes returned for the memorialist, on the alleged ground that they were excluded by the law limiting the period of returns to thirty days. We give, however, a very copious report of the debate, and to it we refer our readers.

The debate continued till near the hour of adjournment; and on the motion to refer with instructions being put, it was lost—eighty-five voting in the affirmative, and one hundred and one in the negative.

From the same, Dec. 11.

The proceedings in Congress, to-day, did not possess much interest, although a considerable amount of public business was disposed of.

In the Senate, a memorial from the city of New York was presented by Mr. Dix, asking for the establishment of a branch of the mint in the great capital of the Empire State. This is a measure which was very judiciously recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report, and would be greatly conducive to the prosperity of the commercial metropolis of the Union. A very large amount of foreign gold and silver coin is imported into New York; and, in consequence of the want of a branch mint in that city, much of it lies in the bank vaults, instead of being put into circulation. The Senate, at an early hour, adjourned till Monday, after the resolutions adopted in the House of Representatives on the announcement of the death of the late Hon. Mr. Dawson had been adopted.

The entire session of the House, this day, was occupied in the presentation and reference of petitions from the States and Territories. Many of them were remonstrances against the admission of Texas into the Union; but the very small numerical importance of the signatures attached to them, afforded one of the most striking evidences which could, perhaps, have been furnished, of that overwhelming popular enthusiasm which the signal instance of democratic progress and democratic triumph presented in the annexation of Texas has excited.

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

Dec. 8th.—A memorial from the inhabitants of Oregon, asking that a Territorial government be extended over them, was presented by Mr. Benton. 9th.—Mr. Dickens was re-elected Clerk; he had 25 votes, and Mr. Sturgess 24. Mr. Beale was elected Sergeant-at-arms, almost unanimously. The Senate then balloted for Chairman of several of the Standing Committees, with the following result:

Foreign Relations—Allen 25, Archer 21. Finance—Calhoun 27, Evans 22. Commerce—Haywood 26, Davis 19. Manufactures—Dickenson 26, Simmons 21. Agriculture—Sturgess 25, Pearce 20. Military Affairs—Benton 27, Crittenden 21. Militia—Atchison 25, Barron 22. Naval Affairs—Fairfield 26, Mangum 21. Public Lands—Brees 26, Woodbridge 21. Private Land Claims—Levy 25, Johnston of La. 21. Indian Affairs—Sevier 26, Phelps 20. Claims—Bagby 26, J. M. Clayton 20. Revolutionary Claims—Semple 25, Jarnagin 20. Judiciary—Ashley 26, Berrien 21.

Before filling up the Committee, an adjournment took place.

10th.—The Chairmen of six of the remaining Standing Committees were balloted for, who are as follows:

Post Office—Niles. Roads and Canals—Hannegan. Pensions—Upham. Public Buildings—Cameron. District of Columbia—Haywood. Patents—Cameron.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a list of the Standing Committees of the House. The first named on each is the Chairman:

Claims—Vance, of Ohio; Daniel, of N. C.; Hoge, of Ill.; Stephens, of Geo.; Gordon, of N. Y.; Pollock, of Pa.; Ligon, of Md.; Leake, of Va.; Rockwell, of Conn.

Commerce—McClelland of Michigan; Tibbatts, of Ky.; Wentworth, of Ill.; Simpson, of S. C.; Grinnell, of Mass.; Lawrence, of N. Y.; Giles, of Md.; Levin, of Pa.; Thibodeaux, of La.

Public Lands—McClelland, of Ill.; Smith, of Ind.; Collamer, of Vt.; Hunt, of Michigan; Moseley, of N. Y.; Morris, of Ohio; Relf, of Mo.; Blanchard, of Pa.; Ashman, of Mass.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Hopkins, of Va.; Kennedy, of Pa.; Reid, of N. C.; Cranston, of R. I.; Melvaine, of Pa.; Thompson, of Ky.; Hough, of N. Y.; Hilliard, of Ala.

Ways and Means—McKay, of N. C.; Dromgoole, of Va.; J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa.; Hungerford, of N. Y.; Houston, of Ala.; Winthrop, of Mass.; Norris, of N. H.; Vinton, of Ohio; Jones, of Geo.

Judiciary—Rathbun, of N. Y.; Pettit, of Ia.; Lumpkin, of Geo.; Brown, of Tenn.; Bufington, of Pa.; Constable, of Md.; Thurman, of Ohio; Dixon, of Ct.; Biggs, of N. C.

District of Columbia—Hunter, of Va.; McDowell, of Ohio; Ficklin, of Ill.; Payne, of Ala.; Marsh, of Vt.; Hunt, of N. Y.; Chapman, of Md.; Sims, of S. C.; McHenry, of Ky.

Public Expenditures—Donlap, of Maine; Yost, of Pa.; Cunningham, of Ohio; Russell, of N. Y.; Arnold, of R. I.; Houston, of Del.; Campbell, of Pa.; Lewis, of N. Y.; Runk, of N. Y.

Revolutionary Claims—Thompson, of Va.; Ficklin, of Ill.; Keiser, of Mass.; St. John, of Ohio; Grider, of Ky.; Smith, of Pa.; Clarke, of N. C.; Herrick, of N. H.; Cabell, of Fla.

Manufactures—Adams, of Mass.; Woodward, of S. C.; Stewart, of Pa.; Hudson, of Mass.; Yancey, of Ala.; Brown, of Va.; Willmot, of Pa.; Johnson, of N. H.; Martin, of Ky.

Private Land Claims—Bowlin, of Mo.; Yancey, of Ala.; Wick, of Ia.; Johnson, of Tenn.; Smith, Adams, of Miss.; Morse, of La.; Long, of Md.; Toombs, of Ga.

Agriculture—Anderson, of N. Y.; Black, of Pa.; Wright, of N. J.; Perrill, of Ohio; Grover, of N. Y.; Dockery, of N. C.; Sims, of Mo.; Erdman, of Pa.; Root, of Ohio.

Indian Affairs—Thompson, of Miss.; Burton, of N. Y.; Chapman, of Ala.; Yell, of Ark.; Foote, of Vt.; Barringer, of N. C.; Sawyer, of Ohio; Hampton, of N. Y.; Cathcart, of Ind.

Military Affairs—Harrison, of Ga.; Yell, of Ark.; Burr, of S. C.; Brinkerhoff, of Ohio; Ramsey, of Pa.; Niven, of N. Y.; Beddinger, of Va.; Baker, of Ill.; Thompson, of Mass.

Militia—Black, of S. C.; Hubbard, of Va.; Abbott, of Mass.; Tilden, of Ohio; Ritter, of Pa.; Giddings, of Ohio; DeMott, of N. Y.; Edsall, of N. J.; Hubbard, of Ct.

Foreign Affairs—C. J. Ingersoll, of Pa.; Rhett, of S. C.; Payne, of Ala.; Davis, of Ky.; Cobb, of Geo.; Smith, of Conn.; Cullom, of Tenn.; Smith, of Ia.; Perry, of Md.

Naval Affairs—Holmes, of S. C.; Bayly, of Va.; Maclay, of N. Y.; King, of Ga.; Schenck, of Ohio; Darragh, of Pa.; Stanton, of Tenn.; McCrate, of Me.; Wood, of N. Y.

Territories—Douglas, of Ill.; Boyd, of Ky.; Graham, of N. C.; Dillingham, of Vt.; Jones, of Tenn.; Rockwell, of Mass.; Thompson, of Pa.; Price, of Mo.; Young, of Ky.

Revolutionary Pensions—Broadhead, of Pa.; Atkinson, of Va.; Parrish, of Ohio; Leaman, of N. Y.; Owen, of Indiana; Barringer, of N. C.; Jenkins, of N. Y.; Hampton, of N. Y.; Toombs, of Geo.

Roads and Canals—Smith, Foster, Boyd, Gentry, E. B. Holmes, Pendleton, Stroy, Williams, Miller.

Invalid Pensions—King, Starkweather, Preston, McConnell, Bell, Seddon, Cocke, Goodguy, Moulton.

Patents—Henley, Macclay, Marsh, Sykes, King, of Ga.

Public Buildings—Ficklin, of Ill.; McClean, Winthrop, Farran, Woodworth.

Revolutions and Unfinished Business—Sawell, of Me., Cummins, Treadway, Wheaton, Trumbo.

Accounts—Taylor, King, Farran, McClean, Campbell.

Mileage—Martin, Severance, Henley, McDowell, Thompson.

Expenditures of State Department—Strong, Campbell, Crozier, Edsall, Johnson, of N. H.

Expenditures of Treasury Department—Scammon, White, Hubbard, Crate, Root.

Expenditures of War Department—Leb, Woodruff, Crozier, Price, Rockwell.

Expenditures of Navy Department—Callin, Fries, Blanchard, Long, Moulton.

Engraving—Yost, Perry, Cocke.

### Oregon Correspondence.

We present, as matter of much interest, present and prospective, an abstract of the diplomatic correspondence relative to Oregon, made from the documents accompanying the President's Message, and compiled from condensations; from which notwithstanding its unavoidable compression into a limited compass, a tolerably accurate idea will be obtained, of the course and character of the negotiation, the ability of our statesmen, and the comparative merits of the claims put forth by Great Britain, and the rights asserted on the part of this country.

The first is a letter from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to Mr. Webster, United States Secretary of State, dated at Washington, November 15, 1842, covering a copy of part of a letter from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox requesting that the United States Minister at London might be furnished with instructions to treat with such person as might be appointed by England, on the North-Western Boundary. Assuring Mr. Webster that England was ready to enter into a fair and equitable compromise of the difficulty.

Mr. Webster replies to Mr. Fox November 25, 1842, informing him that such instructions would be given to the United States Minister at London.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Upshur, U. States Secretary of State, dated Washington, February 24, 1844, intimating the anxious desire of the British Government to come to a speedy settlement, and proposing a conference.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Packenham, February 26, 1844, names 11 o'clock, A. M. next day for said conference.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun, July 25, 1844, announcing that the death of Mr. Upshur (on Feb. 25th) &c. had prevented prompt attention to the Oregon Boundary and that now as Congress had adjourned it would be a proper time to proceed with it.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham, August 1844, appointing 1 o'clock, P. M. next day for conference, concurring with the English sentiment in desiring a speedy settlement of the question.

Mr. P. to Mr. C. August, 22, '44, agreeing to the hour.

The conference was accordingly held on the 23d of August, 1844, and the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to examine the state of the question. Mr. Calhoun desired a proposal from Mr. Packenham, who said he would be able to make a definite one at the next conference, and desired Mr. C. to be also ready with his proposal. Adjourned to the 26th August, when it again assembled. Mr. Packenham made a proposal to Mr. Calhoun, which Mr. Calhoun declined. They then agreed that a more full understanding of their respective views was necessary to facilitate future proceedings. It was agreed that a statement of the views of both parties should be given before proceeding further. It was also agreed that the American Plenipotentiary should make his statement at the next conference, and when ready, give the necessary notice.

Attached to this Protocol is the offer of Mr. Packenham to take the 49th parallel of latitude to the Columbia river, and the river to the sea; and also to make free to the United States any port or ports which they might desire on the mainland or on Vancouver's Island South of 49°.

Sept. 2d, 1844, the third conference was held at the office of the United States Secretary of State. The American negotiator gave his views of the claims of the United States to the portion of the Territory drained by the Columbia as his grounds for declining the British Minister's proposal.

Sept. 12, 1844, the fourth conference was held at the same place, and the British Minister gave his views.

Sept. 20th, fifth conference, Mr. Calhoun delivered a rejoinder.

Sept. 24th, sixth conference.

The British Minister states he had read with due attention the rejoinder of the United States Plenipotentiary; that he did not feel authorized to enter into any discussion relative to the Territory North of lat. 49°, which was understood by the British Government to form the basis of negotiation on the part of



**NOTICE**

do do per month, \$15 00  
H. R. NIXON.  
DAVID THALLY.  
Dec 19, 1845. 14-tf

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**MEDICAL.**

**D**R. W. H. COWAN respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Oneida county. He has located at Governor Dudley's plantation, about four miles from Jacksonville, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

do do per month, \$15 00  
H. R. NIXON.  
DAVID THALLY.  
Dec 19, 1845. 14-tf

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**MEDICAL.**

**D**R. W. H. COWAN respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Oneida county. He has located at Governor Dudley's plantation, about four miles from Jacksonville, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

Onslow county, Dec 7 1845 14-4

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**NOTICE.**

**W**ILL be sold by virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, made at December Term 1845, a negro man, PETER, on Saturday the 10th of

16th of January next, at the store of Wm. H. Register, at Moores Creek, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security,  
**ELIZABETH A. COLVIN, Adm'r.**  
 Dec. 9, (12), 1846. 13-4t\*

**FAMILY GROCERIES.**

**J**UST received from New York, a general as-  
 sortment of Family Groceries, viz.  
 Coffee, all kinds,  
 Sugar, Porto Rico,  
     do New Orleans,  
     do Crushed,  
     do Loaf,  
     do Powdered. } Woollary's best.

Crackers, all kinds,  
Sperm Candles,  
Tallow do } all sizes,  
Soap, all kinds,  
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,  
Foreign and American Brandy,  
do do Gin,  
do do V. S. S.

Cincinnati Whisker,  
Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wines,  
Pure juice of Port,  
Ground Pepper, Starch,  
Preserved Plums, Pine apples, Limes, Cantor  
Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,  
Tomatto, Mushroom, and Walnut Catsups.  
Dessert-Receipts, Adh.

Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,  
Spices of all kinds,  
Pickles, do  
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish,  
Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,  
Indigo,  
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes;  
Fulton Market Beef,

No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,  
For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one  
door East of the Carolina Hotel.  
Call and see, we have just the thing for Christ-  
mas, and every thing a family wants for to eat,  
and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.  
D5.

**H**ADE & M'GARY  
HAVE OPENED their store in the Parslev  
buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut  
streets, where they have and will keep a large as-  
sortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and  
PROVISIONS, among which will be found  
6 bbls. P. R. and St. 20 Tubs Butter

50 Croix Sugars,	50 boxes scented Her-
50 bags Coffee	rings
50 brls Canst Flour	30 boxes Sp <sup>mt</sup> Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime	fancy do
Beef	80 kegs White Lead
40 brls do. do	20 1/2 brls Fulton Mar-
Pork	ble Beef.

100	brs Pilot and Navy Bread	20	3/4 " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
	3 barrels and boxes Crackers	40	M Segars, assorted.
25	brs Whiskey		SADDLERY
10	do Rum		Smoked Beef & Tongues
20	do Brandy		Oils and Paints
10	do Gin		Fine Liquors
			All kinds of Hardware

10 do Oil All kinds of Candles  
40 chests and 3 chests A general assortment of  
Tea } Chandlery.  
10 casks Cheese }

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family  
use, in half pound, quatrpoons and canisters.

N23 11-1f

**FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.**  
**T**HE SUBSCRIBER, having been burned out on Market street by the recent fire, informs his friends and the public that he has taken the Store one door below B. F. Mitchell's, on Water street, where may be found a good assort-

ment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the following: CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c.

A superior article of English and American wool-dyed black, blue black, and invisible

**CLOTHS,** from \$1 75 to \$8 per yard. **CASSIMERES,** at various

prices and patterns. **SATINETTES**, blue, black, steel mixed, and fancy colors—some very superior **CALICOES, &C.**; English and American prints of the most fashionable style and best quality. **Cambric, Lace, Muslins, &c. &c.**

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**  
Bleached and brown, of every description.

Mouselin DeLaine, Alpucas, Paris Reps, Merinos, &c. &c., of very handsome styles.  
**SHAWLS**—A variety of Woolen, Merino, and dress Shawls and Capes.  
**THREAD, HOSIERY**, &c., of all descriptions, and at very reduced prices.  
**HATS & CAPS.**

**Mens' fashionable Fur Hats, at various prices.**  
With a variety of Cloth and Seal Caps, wool  
Hats, &c. &c.

**Hardware and Cutlery.**  
Plate, patent spring and pad locks, hinges,  
screws, cart and wagon boxes, pocket and table  
cutlery, &c. &c. with a variety of other articles

to numerous to mention. The subscriber invites purchasers to call and see, as he is determined to sell as low as the market will afford, and will try to make it to their interest to patronize him.

**S. A. ROBBINS,**  
M-15

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**MISS CAROLINE O. FANNING**, proposes to open a Select School, for the reception of Misses somewhat advanced in their studies. Her course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education, including *Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.*

From her long experience in her profession, Miss F. feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may intrust Pupils to her care. Her school will commence early in October, in the Room on Northrup's Alley, where she may be consulted,—or at the house of P. W. FANNING.  
Oct. 10, 1845. 41st

**INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.**  
**I**N the "ETNA INSURANCE COMPAN-  
 NY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOW-  
 ARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New  
 York, long established and approved Compa-  
 nies. **BROWN & DEROSSET, Agents.**  
 July 11, 1845. 43-4



**THE** subscriber has now landing from schra J. D. Jones and Excellent, the following articles of merchandise, which he offers for sale for cash or approved city paper.

**50** bags Rio Coffee, 25 lbs Sugar, 75 boxes Soap, (various qualities), 10 boxes Sperm Candles, 10 do Adamantine do No 6, 10 do Mould do No 5, 5 do do do No 4, 5 do Porto Rico Molasses, 40 barrels 2 Superfine Car Flour, 10 half do 3, 1 barrel Powdered Sugar, 1 box Leaf do, 3 bags Brazil do, 10 lbs N. Y. S. Mess Pork, 10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese, 20 jars Putter, 46 do Herrings, 20 lbs American Brandy, 25 do Whiskey, 5 do N. E. Rum, 5 do Cider, 5 do Apple Brandy, 4 baskets Champagne.

Together with an assortment of Segars, Tobacco, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Ginger, Sugar, Soda Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Holloware, &c. &c. Also an invoice of domestics, comprising Sheet, Shirts, Calicoes, Satinets, &c.

**Also Daily Expected.**

200 bales Hay, prime N. R.  
45000 Bricks. JNO. S. RICHARDS,  
N28. Water street.

**R. O. HED. STAVES WANTED.**

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of **R. O. HED. STAVES** of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3 1/2 inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Long Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention.

G. W. DAVIS.  
Oct. 17th, 1845.

**Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.**

**40** THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities 2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose, 2 kegs do, 2 boxes "in half-pound papers, 5 half-barrels do, do bladders, 1 barrel smoking Tobacco, 2 boxes superior do, In store and for sale by  
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

**COAL.**

**75** Hnds. put up for family use. For sale by G. W. DAVIS, London's wharf.  
Oct 10, 1845

**CORN.**

**1200** Bushels North-west Corn, in store, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS, London's wharf.  
F Oct 10, 1845

**CORN.**

**1000** Bushels prime white Hyde county and 200 bushels prime yellow Edgecombe county CORN, just received, in store, and for sale by WM. COOKE, Agt.  
August 29th, 1845.

**BLANK CHECKS.** A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**Wines.**

**1** CASK, 3 doz., old gold Sherry, 1 do 3 " L. P. Madeira, 1 do 3 " very old Sercial. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.  
O17.

**Lime.**

**300** Casks fresh Thomaston Lime for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.  
November 7, 1845

**Red Ash Coal.**

In hds, and for sale by C. D. ELLIS & CO.  
October 10, 1845

**CORN.**—650 bushels, in store, for sale at 50 cents per bushel, for the lot.  
20 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE, a prime article for family use, at 64 cents per lb. by the bag. [40] JOHN HALL, Agt.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.**—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	4
To Agents	10	To Lawyers	3
To Brokers	3	To Artists	2
To Manufacturers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Teachers	1	To Ladies	6
To Grocers	2	To Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date.	No. of Policies issued.	Gr. Rec'd.	Loss & Ex.	Am't In.
January 31st 1845	1016	\$124,687	\$27,414	\$97,272
June 30th	1913	191,997	38,315	153,592

In. since 1st Feb. { \$127 \$67,230 \$10,901 \$56,213

M. ROBINSON, President.  
SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.  
The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications.  
JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
July 18, 1845.

**For Sale.**

**THE** CARGO of barque Jane, daily expected from Portland, consisting of 150 bales prime Eastern Hay, 50 hds. prime Cuba Molasses, 50 hds. No. 2 Mackerel, 50 hds N. E. Rum, 15,000 lbs White Pine Boards. For sale by N21 G. W. DAVIS.

**100** BBLs. No. 3 Mackerel, 47 hds. Trinidad Molasses 300 casks Thomaston Lime 30 boxes and 10 half-boxes Soap, just received. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

**ADVANCES.**

**LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES** made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
June 27, 1845.

**Just Received**

**AND FOR SALE BY**  
C. D. ELLIS & CO.  
**LBS.** Feathers, in parcels from 10 to 100 lbs., 40 bbls and half bbls superior family Flour, 20 hds Lime, 100 bbls do 20 hds superior Red Ash Coal.  
Nov 21, 1845

**CARRIAGES.**

**MARKET STREET, ABOVE THE**  
**TRINITY CHURCH.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** has on hand a large and general assortment of **CARRIAGES**, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies, Clogs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c. All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture **HARNESS**, of every description; **SADDLES**, **BRIDLES**, **TRUNKS**, &c. **ISAAC WELLS.**  
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

**LIVERY STABLES.**

**SINCE** my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good sheds, and comfortable stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-4f]

**Boarding House.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Harbor House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make transient boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

**Livery Stables**

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, **HORSES and BUGGIES** for hire.

DAVID THALLY.  
N. B.—Drovers can be well accommodated.  
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

**THE FRANKLIN HOTEL.**

IS still occupied by Mrs. A. J. BATTIE, whose health has been restored, and who will give her personal attention to providing for her table and the general comfort of all her boarders, either regular or transient.

She hopes her endeavors to please will secure her a share of the public patronage.

Her friends in the country will always find a home at the Franklin Hotel.

sept 26, 1845 2-f

**Rock Spring Hotel.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the most convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.

N. F. BOURDEAUX.  
sept 26, 1845 2-f

**LIFE INSURANCE.**

**New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.**

**THE** subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
June 27, 1845

**OLD NASH BRANDY.**

60 bbls, warranted 10 years old, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

**SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.**—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.  
M2, 1845. [30f] ALONZO WARD.

**A Card.**

**THE** subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the **MERCHANT TAILORING** business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.

V. R. PEIRSON.  
sept 19, 1845 1-f

**Singing School.**

**MRS. COOKE** will commence a *Singing Class* on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is desirable that all who wish to avail themselves of her instructions, should commence with the first lesson. Terms \$3 per quarter, except to her Piano pupils, who will have the privilege of attending gratis.

sept 19, 1845 53-f

**Leaf Tobacco.**

**25** hds., a prime article, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. **DAVID FULTON.**  
Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-f

**Temperance Notices.**

**THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY**, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

**THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY** will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

**THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY** holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

51-12m

**New Butchering**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the Butchering Business in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c., constantly on hand every morning, at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

**DROVERS** will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any other person in Wilmington. **JOHN BUTCHER.**  
July 18th, 1845. 44-f

**FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.**

**STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.**

**THE** subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of **BEEF, FRESH LAMB, and PORK**, at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

(Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.)

JOSEPH M. TILLY.  
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-f

**TO PRINTERS.**

**Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.**

**THE** subscribers have opened a **NEW TYPE** FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of **JOB or FANCY TYPE**, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may find the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

**COCKCROFT & OVEREND,**  
68 Ann Street.  
september 12, 1845 52-6m

**Just Received,**

*Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tioga from New York,*

**AND NOW OPEN,** a splendid assortment of **Ready-Made Clothing**, which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market;—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of Cloaks, Sack Overcoats, Bangs, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pantaloon and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.

Also—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.

Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on

**CHARLES BARR,**  
Wilmington, N. C.

**H. S. KELLY,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON.  
AT HIS OLD STAND  
**IN MARKET STREET,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**THE** subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of **Fall and Winter Clothing**, to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongrains, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cassimeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

**CLOTHS**  
AND  
**CASSIMERES.**

a 1 of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

**Furnishing Department.**

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

**Outfitting Department,**

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for *Cash*.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to.

H. S. KELLY, Market st.  
Peirson's old stand.  
Oct 10, 1845 4-f

**Spring & Summer Arrangements FOR 1846.**

**THE** subscribers have entered into an agreement to furnish *ICE* to the inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country the ensuing season. We pledge ourselves to do so without disappointment to any who may favor us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw is now absent and will make arrangements while in Boston for a supply of ice to furnish all who may wish it from April to the middle of October.

WM. SHAW.  
Sept 26th, 1845 2-f

**SOMETHING NEW IN WILMINGTON.**

**Clothes made as people want them.**

**James Richardson.**

**THE** BEST TAILOR that has ever been connected with the trade in this place, has quit the establishment of Chas. Barr, and intends taking a store opposite on Market street, where he expects through the exercise of his industry and superior skill in the habiliatory art, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Oct 3, 1845 3-f

**Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.**

**TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

**THE** undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (of rocks) now in use, to grind **CORN, COB and SHUCK**, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stone to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Thrashing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constituting the effects, producing founders, cholera and various other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cobs are improved by soaking, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes. (Read the subjoined certificate.)

(The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.)

W. F. COLLINS.  
26-1y.

**CERTIFICATE.**

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.

March 14, 1845. 26-1y

**Cornelius Myers.**

**FASHIONABLE HATTER,**  
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

**WOULD** express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

**Hats and Caps.**

got up expressly for this market, and warranted for neatness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of *Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Mohair, Silk, and Anglo Sporting Hats*, of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of

**CAPS;**

Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.

**Leather Hat Cases** of every style; common do.

**ALSO,**

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and Wool Hats, very cheap, by the dozen.

Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Merchants furnished at New York prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Oiler, Mink, and Raccoon Skins.

October 24, 1845. 6-f

**CHARLES BARR.**

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**TAKES** this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest **STOCKS of GOODS** that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a *Merchant Tailor's Store*, consisting of **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS**, of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also on hand a full assortment of

**Ready-made Clothing.**

got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.

N. B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.

October 3, 1845

**To the Riding and Travelling Community.**

**THE** subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's **SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES**, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Satchels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Chariottes, Buggies, Trotting Wagons and Sulkeys, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

**N. B.**—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing **SADDLES and HARNESS** to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

D5. G. C. H.

**WINDOW SHADERS—BLINDS and DOORS.**

**THE** subscriber is agent for one of the best factories for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the **LOWEST PRICES**, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.  
Sept 27, 1844 1y

**Valuable Plantation**

**FOR SALE.**

**THE** SUBSCRIBER, being desirous of removing to Florida, will sell his two **PLANTATIONS** on Little River, (S. C.) and the Sea Shore, four miles from the North Carolina line, and immediately on the Road leading from Georgetown to Wilmington. The one whereon he now lives, and West of Little River, contains about 4000 acres of land, 200 of which is cleared and under good farms. About 40 acres of this in Swamp, well drained, and with ordinary seasons will produce from 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, or 1000 to 1200 pounds of cotton. Adjoining this there are about 200 acres of uncleared Swamp of equal quality. On this tract, there is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, two Barns, new Cotton Gin, Negro-houses, Stables, and other out-buildings, all in good repair. About 3600 acres of this tract is **PINE LAND**, well adapted to Turpentine, convenient to the tide water of Little River, where Turpentine may be shipped at any season of the year that may suit the maker.

The other **PLANTATION**, adjoining that of Little River, and on the Sea Shore, contains about 700 acres of land, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, having on it a Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out-buildings, and in one of the handsomest and most convenient places for a summer residence on the coast, the house being very near the beach, in open view of the ocean, and having the full influence of the sea breeze, convenient to Fish and Oysters, and all the productions of the salt water. It affords one of the best locations for Sea Fishing.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to come and see for themselves, as the subscriber will at most times be found on the premises, and will take pleasure in giving every information desired. Terms of sale made known on application, or by letter addressed to the subscriber at Little River, S. C. Reference is also given to Dr. Bellamy, in Wilmington, who is well acquainted with the above described property. **JOS. VAUGHT.**  
November 28th, 1845. 11-f

The *Newbernian*, Newbern, will give the above three insertions, and forward bill to this office for payment.

**FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**

**DR. A. C. EVANS,**  
HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles, 100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure, 75 boxes Window Glass, 8x10 to 12x16, 50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine, 12 lbs Oil, 25 cans Verdigris and Chrome Green, 1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts, 7 doz. Salad Oil, 12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article), 6 doz. Trusses, including Chasos, Ivory pads, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes) Sulphate and Acet. Morphine, McMurphy's Effluor of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Eucalypta, Pipette, Henry's Magnesia, Hubbard's Cold Mixture, Electricum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oil, Culebras and Uppasie, Granville's Lotion, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children), French Mustard, &c., with the following

**PATENT MEDICINES:**

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phonic Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Syman's Panacea, Falmstock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peter's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on ordinary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

(All articles warranted genuine or returned.)

July 18th, 1845. 44

**HANOVER HOUSE.**

**THE** SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive boarders on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The *Hanover House* will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "House," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

september 19, 1845. JOHN S. JAMES. 1-f

**ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.**

**THIS** Institution will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday, the 16th of October, under the superintendence of L. MCHENNEY, Esq., aided by competent male and female instructors. The terms for every branch of English education will be \$3 per quarter of eleven weeks. Tickets for Pupils may be obtained of Col. JOHN McRAE, at his office on the wharf.

ALEX. McRAE,  
HENRY NUTT,  
D. W. ALLACE,  
JOHN McRAE,  
W. E. ANDERSON, Jnr.  
Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845 34f

**NOTICE.**

**THE** subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

**BERNARD & CO.,**

offer for sale, at their stand two doors North of R. H. Stanton & Co., a select assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

They will also attend to the sale of Country Produce.

EDWARD J. BERNARD,  
GEORGE P. GRANT,  
RICHARD H. GRANT.  
sept 15, (19) 1845. 53-3m

**Brooms and Buckwheat Meal.**

**300** CORN BROOMS,  
30 kegs BUCKWHEAT MEAL.  
Just received and for sale by  
D5. JOHN S. JAMES & Wm. COOKE.

**Liquors.**

**50** BBLs N. O. Rectified Molasses,  
20 " N. E. Rum. Just received by  
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

**Rope &c.**

**80** BALES OAKUM, 22 do. assorted Rope. Just received by  
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

**Potatoes, &c.**

**300** BBLs Irish Potatoes,  
900 bush. do.  
5,000 feet White Pine Lumber,  
30,000 Laths, 150 bales Hay,  
In store, just received by  
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

**100** HDS. Martinique Molasses, of superior quality, for sale by  
D5 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

**Daniel**

**BOOT**

**Front Street, opposite the Commercial Hotel.**

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

**INFORMS** his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for *CASH*.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with **BOOTS** made after the latest *FRENCH* styles.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. U. will take pleasure in showing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call.

[Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y]

Chronicle will please copy.

**50 NEGROES**

**For Sale.**

**ON** THE first Monday in January next, about 50 **VALUABLE NEGROES** will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the North-western intersection of Front and Market streets, in the town of Wilmington.

Much the greater proportion of these Negroes are able bodied Men and Boys, accustomed to Rice-field work, and they are all, named to this climate.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given. Purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to net the amount of the purchase money, which are to be approved at Bank, to be renewed every ninety days, and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be conveyed by instalments, according to the page and terms of the Bank in this place.

SALLY T. COWAN, Auctioneer.

The "Petburg Intelligencer," "Charleston Courier," and "Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle," will publish the above in their tri-weekly papers, mail day of sale, send bills to this office, unaccompanied by their papers containing advertisements to the Executive.

S. T. C. & Co.  
November 14th, 1845. 8-1y

**Molasses & Potatoes.**

**15** HDS. prime retinings Porto Rico Molasses, 50 bbls. Irish Potatoes, put up for family use, daily expected per schr. A. R. Thompson, from Philadelphia. For sale by  
N21 G. W. DAVIS.

**M. VASSAR & CO'S**